

# SUNDAY GLOBE.

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## THE CLOSE CALL

Of Major E. L. Hawkes in a Texas Theater.

## THE TWO BAD MEN

Who Undertook to Clean Him Out, One Dies in His Boots and the Other Was Made Sausage Meat of by the Major's Fists—The Triple Killing in the San Antonio Theater in Which Thompson and King Fisher Were Killed—His Only Defeat Came to Him in Washington.

Since the decision of the Senate Investigating Committee that General Corbin, Colonel Heistand and other military officers, as well as Federal officials, were not blamable for going into side speculations in the Philippines or elsewhere, even when the Government paid for their cablegrams and the commander-in-chief in the Philippines went hunting for sites for a proposed factory, since, as stated, this decision Major Erasmus L. Hawkes, the prosecuting witness in the investigation, has practically given up promoting and is now engaged in more congenial business. The major, who is a six-foot specimen of stalwart manhood, with the carriage of the military officer, has had many adventures besides the one of proceeding to the Philippines with a Government commission from the Assistant Secretary of War, only to be relieved a few days after he landed by the revocation of the said commission by Secretary Root, who had his own ideas about what company should have a monopoly of the hemp trade in the islands.

In one of these adventures Major Hawkes got himself tangled up at Colorado City, Texas, with some of the desperate bad men who ran Texas in the eighties. The major had been around the town for a few days on business and casually made the acquaintance of a gentlemanly looking man, respectably dressed with whom he had several drinks. In the course of the short acquaintance the major did a favor for his casual friend and he pledged him his friendship in return. The major thought but little of the matter and that evening attended the vaudeville show—the only kind—in the city. He took a box seat to avoid contact with the miscellaneous crowd in attendance. Sometime after the show commenced the major was conversing with a friend in the box and partaking of liquid refreshments when a bad man entered and ordered the major to get out! The major sized up the bad man and thought not. Whereupon the bad man slapped the major one on the side of the jaw which rattled his teeth and made him see stars. The major grabbed his assailant and in a tussle soon felled him, and when he was removed for repairs he looked as if he would make good sausage meat, but assuredly not a human being any more. The major having cleansed his clothing and changed his bloody linen returned to the theater, having been released on his own recognition by the marshal.

On entering his box Ben Jacobs, his whilom friend for whom he had done a slight favor, and who had pledged his Texas friendship, stood in the doorway and as the major passed him he called out, "Major, no matter what happens, I will stand by you."

The major smilingly bowed his acknowledgments and resumed his seat failing to comprehend the full meaning of Ben Jacobs' words. He had not been seated fifteen minutes when a tall, powerful built man entered the box. He stood over six feet with not an ounce of surplus flesh, and weighed over two hundred pounds. He wore a wide sombrero, his pants were tucked inside his boots, and in his belt he carried a wicked-looking Colt's 44. Contemptuously eyeing the major and the other occupant of the box, he stepped in front of the former and pointing to the door, uttered the word "git!" The major arose as the bad man, who was no less a personage than Black Hardiman, who had killed half a dozen men, reached for his gun. The major grabbed his wrist, and the two struggled for a fall. Evenly matched, the big Texan held the business end of the gun, and repeatedly tried to press the muzzle against the major's anatomy, in which he was foiled by the death grip on his wrist. The two men were half stooped, each putting forth his best efforts, the one to kill, the other to save his life, at least, or turn the tables on his would-be murderer. The major's hold was weakening and the Texan was gradually, but surely, wringing his wrist loose, when a shot rang out followed by two others in lightning-like succession, and the big Texan fell dead while the major's friend, Ben Jacobs, stood in the doorway with a smoking revolver in hand.

The major looked at the 'dead man's' slayer, and wiping the perspiration from his face, he extended his hand to Jacobs and exclaimed:

"What are we to do now, Ben?"

"Remain where we are—the marshal will be here in a short while; the fellow was one of his deputies—see there isn't a soul in the house."

Sure enough, the theater was empty, the audience having disappeared as if by magic when the revolver of Jacobs cracked its first shot. In a brief space the marshal appeared and placed Jacobs under arrest, who frankly confessed to having alone fired the shots.

At the coroner's inquest it developed that the dead man had stated in the presence of Jacobs and others that he intended going in the box and filling the major full of holes. Jacobs was never indicted and the major was not even asked for his testimony.

Major Hawkes was the acquaintance while in Texas of both Thompson and King Fisher, who were killed in the San Antonio theater fight by the proprietor, the latter being shot and killed himself by Thompson

as he fell. Thompson had killed more than a score of white men and numerous Mexicans, of whom he kept no record!

The day of the killing in San Antonio, he was in Austin and met Major Hawkes, whom he insisted on treating, as the major was driving past him in a carriage. To refuse to dismount and drink was equivalent to an insult and gun fight, hence the major adopted the better part of valor—discretion and drank a glass of beer at the bar with the two desperados.

They barely caught the San Antonio train, the major refusing a pressing request to accompany them, they, of course, keeping their mission secret. Arriving in San Antonio, the two men went immediately to the theater and sent for their victim, the proprietor. He knowing or suspecting their intentions had his friends prepared in their vicinity and responding to the call of the two, as he extended his hand to meet the proffered hand of Thompson, the latter drew his gun, but before he could fire several shots rang out and himself and King Fisher fell dead. Before Thompson reached the floor, however, he pressed the trigger and his victim fell shot through the heart. These were lively times in Texas and Major Hawkes managed to pull through by minding his own affairs. His only defeat came to him later on in Washington, when he undertook to mind the Government's affairs in a laudable endeavor to purify the military service of speculating officers and their fellow high Federal officials.

## The New Pension Commissioner.

Mr. Eugene F. Ware, of Kansas, has been selected by the President to succeed H. Clay Evans as Commissioner of Pensions. Mr. Ware is well and favorably known in the West, and especially in Kansas. For years he has been a newspaper and magazine writer of note, but he is entitled to more consideration for his poetry than for his prose and writings. His *non de plume* for years has been "Iron Quill." He is a member of the law firm of Gleede, Ware & Gleede, of Topeka.

The members of the House delegation in Congress were much surprised when they heard of Mr. Ware's appointment. The delegation had endorsed ex-Representative Blue for Pension Commissioner. Representative Curtis, in whose district Mr. Ware resides, said the new Pension Commissioner is a leading lawyer of Kansas. Mr. Ware has been located in Topeka for nearly fifteen years. Prior to his location at Topeka he practiced law in Fort Scott, and also took an active part in politics. He is an ex-Union soldier.

The members of the Kansas delegation were not inclined to say very much about the appointment.

Mr. Evans denies the report that he had been tendered the place of Minister to Spain.

## Money for the Boers.

Secretary Hay has been notified by Secretary van Vliet, through Gov. Yates, chairman of the Boer relief fund committee, that the request upon the State Department for permission for the Thomases to pass the military lines in South Africa in connection with the extension of aid to the Boer families, has been withdrawn. The incident has been happily arranged by a personal exchange between President Roosevelt and the Boer committee men. Having ascertained that the sole purpose of the committee was to place in the hands of the Boer sufferers a small fund collected by them, President Roosevelt turned the matter over to Secretary Hay. The latter promptly cabled to United States Consul General Bigham at Cape Town an instruction to draw upon him for \$5,000—the amount of the fund—and to exercise his own discretion in the distribution of the money among the Boer sufferers. Thus the distribution will be effected without any diminution of the fund for expenses to traveling commissioners.

## Attack Threatened.

A cablegram received at the State Department from United States Consul Malmros, at Colon, states that an attack is threatened upon Bocas del Toro, and suggests the presence of a warship to look after American interests. The Marietta has just been withdrawn from those waters, but the Machias is speeding on her way from San Domingo to Colon to take her place, and she arrived at the isthmus yesterday morning.

Bocas del Toro is only about four hours' run from Colon. There is not much in the way of American investment at Bocas beyond some fruit shipping industries and wharves.

Mr. Eugene F. Ware, of Kansas, was appointed Friday last to succeed H. Clay Evans. Try as he may Mr. Ware can never make as unenviable a record as his predecessor.

The government of Santo Domingo has crushed the rebellion which broke out on the south coast recently. Several of the ringleaders escaped to Haiti. Others were made prisoners.

Hon. George Cox has decided to retire Mr. Bromwell, and hence the gentleman has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-nomination. This is sensible on Mr. Bromwell's part.

Senator Patterson is making it hot for the military butchers in the Philippines. Senator Patterson is of Irish birth and knows what tyranny and irresponsible government rule over helpless people means to unfortunate victims.

Congressman Grosvenor signaled his ninth renomination by a speech in the House, in which he did some nice skinning of the ultra protectionists. Charley is coming around slow but sure to see the evil of his former political convictions.

## SOME REFORMS

In Steel Boxes and Letter Carriers Uniforms.

## THREE DOLLARS PER SUIT

Saved the Boys in Gray by the Exposure in the "Globe," and the Postmaster General Is After Mache's Brother-in-law Belman, Manufacturer of "Uncle Sam's Favorite"—Investigation Into the Rural Free Delivery Letter Boxes Now Going On.

The Postmaster General's order in regard to Rural Free Delivery letter boxes, as published in the press is as follows:

That William E. Annin, special agent in charge of the Western Division, Rural Free Delivery Service, W. B. Gaitree, Supervisor District No. 3, Charles Lynn, District No. 4, A. W. Willis, postmaster, Nashville, Tenn., and W. H. Marigold, postmaster, Bridgeport, Conn., be and the same hereby are appointed a committee to meet in Washington, D. C., on April 1, 1902, to consider the question of the supply of letter boxes to be used on Rural Free Delivery routes, and to submit to me such recommendations as they may have to offer; more particularly in reference to the following points:

First. Should the department continue to designate boxes and require that only such boxes shall be used on rural delivery routes?

Second. Should the department prescribe a standard of size and shape, durability and material of construction, and permit the erection by patrons of any box which conforms to the conditions laid down?

Third. Should the department permit the erection by patrons of any box they may select without any limitation or restriction?

The GLOBE is very much in favor of this investigation and we desire to make but one pertinent suggestion: That the committee enlarge its scope of inquiry and ascertain the number of rural boxes sold to the farmers by the "Adrian Steel Post Manufacturing Co.," of Adrian, Mich.; the names of the firm, or company, engaged in the manufacture of "Uncle Sam's Favorite" rural box at that place?

This manufacturing plant, it will be remembered by our readers, secured the four years' contract from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1905, for supplying steel boxes to the free delivery cities of the United States and our outlying possessions. The committee might also ascertain for the benefit and enlightenment of the Postmaster General and the President whether the Superintendent of Free Delivery in the Post-office Department or any of his nearest relatives have a pecuniary interest in the manufacture and sale of letter boxes in the free delivery service of the Government and to the farmers residing on rural delivery routes? We await the report of the Postmaster General's Rural Letter Box Committee with great interest.

Passing from Rural Free Delivery boxes to letter carriers' uniforms the GLOBE felicitates itself and the letter carriers on the substantial victory won through Postmaster Merritt's kindly interference and efforts in "enlarging the scope" of rival bidders with the result that the "boys" will secure their summer uniforms at \$1.70 per suit! The saving of over \$3 per suit has been effected by the GLOBE's agitation of the matter, which totaled makes, indeed, a very snug sum or "take off," the boys secure themselves instead of somebody else.

The contract for the summer uniforms has been awarded to Siegel & Co., of Cincinnati, at the price per suit named and the cloth is to be Waterloo cadet grey, known as sixteen ounce cloth No. 16. The firm of M. C. Litty & Co., of Columbus, were just 65 cents per suit higher than the Cincinnati firm, but it is problematical whether the Columbus firm could have secured the contract even if it was the lowest and best bidder. This is due to the fact that the Columbus firm do not use the union label. This, however, is not because of any hostility of the firm to organized labor, as many of its employees are pronounced union men, and some of them leaders in labor organizations. The firm has never had any strikes or trouble with its employees and no prohibition is placed upon them joining labor organization. Still it is not a union shop in the sense of officially recognizing union labor, and the letter carriers having a strong organization of their own would not likely stand for a non-union shop to manufacture their uniforms.

The saving of over three dollars per suit and to receive as good value as heretofore, must appeal to the letter carriers very forcibly as to the benefit of printers' ink and intelligent agitation. If there are any other old abuses lying around loose in this or any other department trot them out to the GLOBE hopper and watch the machine grind!

## Lentz Down and Out.

The report in the contested election case of John J. Lentz against Representative Tompkins of the Columbus, Ohio, district was filed Thursday last. It is out of the ordinary for the emphasis of the language employed. The report is unanimous, both Democrats and Republicans joining in it. It states that many of the charges of fraud by Mr. Lentz were abandoned, as "they were evidently not intended to have any bearing upon the contest, but simply to place upon record slurs, insinuations and charges against outside persons."

Mr. Tompkins' reply, the report says, also contained much that was unjustifiable, and then Mr. Lentz rejoined in a still more abusive and scurrilous manner. The committee says such papers would be suppressed in a court as scandalous and impertinent, and it protests against making these "vehicles of abuse and vilification."

## IS THERE TRUCE

Between General Boynton and the "Gang" Fighting Him?

## SUCH A GOOD MAN

And Honest Patriot Fears Neither Hidden nor Open Foes, but Will Hold on to the Offices He Now Holds While the Salaries for the Same Are Regularly Paid—He Is Reported as Preparing a Scorcher and Expose Which Will Rock the Old Town on Its Foundations.

Notwithstanding our offer for the use of these columns to General Henry (the fifth) Boynton and his unnamed friends and enemies in which to say whatever might occur to them in regard to the General's fitness for the position as a member of the Board of Education, neither of them have as yet furnished us with suitable copy. It is rumored that there has been a truce and that mutual friends have arranged things satisfactorily to all parties concerned. We are inclined to doubt this. General B. is not one to be down under the white flag of truce. He will fight to the last, or at least until the drawing of salaries stops. He has been a hard hitter and will continue to be until the revenue ceases.

But there is another rumor, and that is that there will be something doing in the near future. General B. is said to be collecting evidence to show up certain members of the Board of Education, and to show up as well a large number of influential people. We are not informed just what shape this will take, but it is said that the people of the District should watch closely the tolling of the curfew, for after nightfall it may be dangerous to go around with the wrath of General B. unappeased. It is possible that General B. has been keeping some trump card up his sleeve for a long time. Can it be that he is just now preparing to give to the public what he referred to recently as the "conditions" existing at the time he was appointed on the Board. Or by that term did he mean the "conditions" surrounding himself. Could he have meant that he did not think himself eligible to hold the position because he had been "sojourning" in Washington and voting in the United States of Ohio? Or did he mean that to pay the taxes on a wife's property did not in his opinion constitute a taxpayer? It would, indeed, be refreshing to know just what he did mean. Perhaps time may tell us, for it appears that it is not in the General's mind to do so now.

We have heard that there is no love lost between a male member of the board and the general. Perhaps here is where the fight is to be. Whatever may be the titles of the participants, General Boynton's opponents should beware. He will have two at least to fight, and they will not be ordinary privates either. For on the side of General Boynton and aiding and abetting him, with all the force and main, will be another general. This is that general so often mentioned in the advertisement of patent medicines. It is a great thing to have help in time of trouble, and when one has on his side general debility, the other side need look to their laurels.

What an army matter this whole thing is! Major Twombly has said in a public letter that the general did not demand his resignation until long after it was tendered voluntarily, and the general said he did. Well, whose business is it anyway? Judging from the affidavit of a voter in 1896 and in 1900, taking an appointment as a bona fide resident of the District of Columbia for five years previous thereto, ought to count for something. For just how much it should count we leave the reader to determine.

If the statement in 1896 does not count for enough, the reader is asked to see what would be the effect on a person who drew \$5,500 per annum as a brigadier general in the United States Army in 1898, and also drew \$5,600 per annum as a member of the Chickamauga-Chatanooga National Military Park Commission. People who are enabled to make this much money have friends. Who would not have with this kind of wad from the Government trough. And how these friends will coddle up the youth (who is thus favored) and pet and flatter him until the money is gone, and then alas! lack a day, the friends will not speak as they pass by. Let the good work go on and let us have the truth and all the truth; let the general put out his long right arm and scratch his pen the best he can. Let the Board of Education be fumigated if we cannot have ice water in the schools!

## A MUCH-NEEDED RELIEF.

From Freak Advertisers Who Disgrace the City and Endanger Human Lives.

City Solicitor Duvall has forwarded to the Commissioners an opinion in which he states that he found several objections in a draft of a proposed regulation forwarded to him by the municipal authorities at the request of Major Sylvester, relative to the prohibition of advertising devices. He recommends the promulgation of the following:

"It shall be unlawful for any person in any manner to convey, transport, or carry through or upon any public street, avenue, highway or alley, in the District of Columbia, any sign, advertising device, or other object, calculated to frighten horses."

The above has been incorporated in a general order by the committee in charge of the revision of the police regulations and when approved by the Commissioners will be incorporated in the edition of the regulations now passing through the press.

## THE OLD GAME

Of Jockeying Newspapers Practiced by Mr. Hutchins.

## IS MR. LEECH AT IT?

Experience of Horn, the Tailor, and Others Would Seem to Warrant the Suspicion That the Property Is Being Ratted to Decrease Its Value So That It Can Again Be Purchased By Mr. Hutchins Upon His Return From His Sojourn In Europe.

"Is Mr. Frank Munsey being sold out?" is the question which the scribe was abruptly asked by a well known merchant the past week. After a soothing reply to the startling interrogatory the scribe gently inquired as to the motive of the question or the hidden meaning behind it.

"Well," said the merchant, "the case stands thus. You know Mr. Hutchins is a past master on selling newspapers for a round sum and re-purchasing them for a lesser amount. He has been very successful at this kind of newspaper jockeying. The only purchaser who ever gave him a Roland for his Oliver was the Hon. Beriah Wilkins, present owner of what you correctly describe as one of the best daily newspapers in the country. Mr. Wilkins held Stilson down in fine shape and also held on to the Post."

"To the point please?"

"Ah—yes, the reason I propounded the question is Frank Munsey being sold out is this."

"I called in at Horn's the tailor on a little business, and after its transaction we fell to discussing advertising. Mr. Horn related a recent experience with Manager Leech of the Times. There was a balance of about one hundred dollars due the paper and Mr. Leech called and peremptorily demanded Horn's check, or that he would sue him forthwith. Now Horn is a good patron of the press and always pays up promptly. His advertising bill per annum with the Times is considerably over \$1,000. Hence his surprise at the rough treatment to which he was subjected by Leech. He informed the manager after some words to do as he pleased and the next day Mr. Horn called at the Times office and, laying down his check for the balance due, said: 'When this man Leech, who insulted me, is discharged from the Times I will sign a \$500 contract for advertising. Until he is discharged I will not place another advertisement in the paper.' Now you see the drift of my question. And when this treatment to which Horn was subjected is duplicated with such an advertiser as Hecht there is more in my interrogatory than at first appears."

That the Times is losing business everybody is aware, but that its manager was helping the thing along by his singular methods of collection nobody but those interested dreamed. At the present rate of deterioration of the Times Mr. Hutchins can re-purchase it on his return from Europe at a much less figure than is reported he sold the concern to Munsey.

It should be stated in explanation that Mr. Leech is a left over by Mr. Hutchins and very loyal to that gentleman and his interests.

## The Late Senator Brice.

Senator and Representatives are frequently marks for money borrowing constituents. The borrowers get but cold comfort from some of their subjects of attack, but there are others who have tender spots that are easily reached and are not even protected by a shield of discretion. Among these was the late Senator Brice, who did a good deal of indiscriminate "loaning" of money. Hard luck stories always "went" with him. On one occasion some one whose position placed him in a way to see this liberal distribution of small "loans," protested against giving money to a caller.

"This is the third time you have given him money, Senator," he said. "Don't you know that man is one of the greatest deadbeats in the country?"

Senator Brice looked at the indignant objector for a moment and replied in a low, confidential tone:

"Don't you know that deadbeats get hungry just like you and I?"

That was all he said and the remark indicated the principle that guided him. It was not the virtue of the suppliant, but merely his necessity that appealed to him.

## Certificates For Spanish War Vets.

The Interior Department, in a decision just announced on appeal from the action of the Commissioner of Pensions, has decided hereafter to issue what are known as short-term certificates to veterans of the Spanish-American war having pensionable disabilities. These certificates have been issued to veterans under the general laws, covering a designated period and ceasing with the disappearance of the pensionable disability, but heretofore have not been extended to apply to veterans of the latest war. The decision probably will result in the filing of a large number of claims from this class of veterans. The decision is made in what is known as the Cook case and under it claimants can recover \$30 a month for their proven second-grade disability for the period thereof only.

Hon. H. Clay Evans ought to make an acceptable minister to the Spaniards. The man who has grossly belittled their conquerors in his pension reports will be hailed with rejoicements in Madrid. The Republican party will lose more votes than their hairs on Evans's mephistoclean features and the rough Rider is asked to mark the prediction.

## CAPITAL STRIKES

The Carriage Makers and the Plumbers At Present.

## THEIR JUST GRIEVANCES

Allied Labor Organizations Should Support Them Generously—The Tendency of the Times—The Violation of the Law Touching Department Stores—Early Closing Not Observed by Certain Stores, Which Should Not Be Patronized By Any One Working for Salary or Wages.

The carriage manufacturers have decided to refuse to accede to the demands of the workmen employed by them who are now out on a strike. The men will be given until tomorrow morning to return to work. On Monday the masters intend to fill the places of the men who refuse to work. This ultimatum was decided upon at a meeting of the Carriage Makers' Association, held Wednesday night last at the office of Thos. E. Trazzere, president of the association, at 456 Pennsylvania Avenue, northwest. This action means that the employers have decided to fight the demands for an increase of wages and a shorter work day, and that they will not treat with the strikers on any proposition after Monday.

The plumbers are also on a strike, and the master plumbers or employers have had their side of the grievance aired in the public press. In this latter strike it is a sure thing that the public, or at least householders, will sympathize with the workmen. The indifferent workmanship of apprentices sent out instead of the men to do jobs of plumbing, is not confined to the District buildings or Government jobs. Householders have suffered from this practice of the bosses who thus deprive competent and experienced workmen of the job, and use their apprentices to do the work, because the latter are paid only the small weekly wages of youths learning the trade.

In these times of "prosperity" it is somewhat strange that workmen, not only in Washington, but in most of the large cities, have to strike as a last resort to obtain living wages. The tendency of the times appears to be that the employees or labor are organized sympathetically in an effort to find the exact amount it is only necessary to pay the toiler to support life. And while the GLOBE from this subject it would respectfully direct the attention of the authorities to the violations of the law in many of the big department stores of the city where young girls are compelled to stand on their feet when not engaged in waiting on patrons of the stores. The law provides that seats shall be provided for these young girl clerks when not actually engaged in waiting on customers. Whoever on entering some of these department stores has ever seen the girls seated, even when there are but few shoppers in the mammoth buildings?

The distressed faces which greet the observant visitor indicate pretty plainly that the girls are on their feet during the long hours of the day and the absence of seats are equally evident.

Another thing the GLOBE would comment on touching the closing hours of many of the stores, on Seventh street particularly. There are several of these places which refuse to observe the tacit agreement existing and work their clerks over-time. No humane and honest citizen, at least no person working for salary or wages, should patronize these stores kept open after their competitors close, for by doing so they lend themselves to the injustice of the avaricious owners who over-work their employees.

Of course the GLOBE sympathizes with the men now out on a strike and hopes that they will win out and secure some of the "prosperity" lying around loose in chunks and which their employers with hogish propensities are endeavoring to monopolize. The laborer is always worthy of his hire, for at best the pittance paid him is barely sufficient to give him a decent living and in too many cases not even that. The carriage makers and the plumbers now out should be generously supported by allied labor organizations to the end that their employers be made to realize the power and effectiveness of workmen's unions and that they may be compelled to pay fair compensation for the skilled labor of their employees.

## Warning to Suckers.

Under the disguise of a post office box number, Joseph H. Beckwith is advertising for managers to take charge of offices. The public will recall our expose of this Beckwith. He is now over the bank, Seventh and the avenue. The past week we saved Mr. Chester of Norfolk \$100 deposit; week before last we saved another would-be victim The tar roof business conducted by Beckwith is simply a fake to catch managers for offices in other cities, who must deposit with Beckwith \$100. Like Long et al., they tumble to the racket when it is too late. As neither the Chief of Police nor District Attorney Gould will do anything with this fellow, the GLOBE passes him up with this last warning to suckers.

## Concessions For Cuba.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution urging the Senate and House of Representatives to concede a reduction of not less than 50 per cent. on the tariff duties on sugar and tobacco imported from Cuba. It is also urged that such relief should be granted promptly.

A preamble to the resolution declares that the 20 per cent. reduction now under consideration is entirely insufficient, and that the delay in providing some prompt and effective form of economic relief for Cuba is discouraging to the people of that island.